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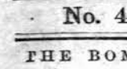

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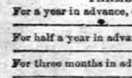

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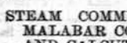

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" (Seed) ..... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
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To Clyde ..... }
To Hull ..... }
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(PRICES CURRENT (7th Sep. 1863.)

		Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba		
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs.	490 to 495
New Dhollera, (ready.)	"	488 to 490
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	"	438 to 490
New Oomrawuttee	"	455 to 460
New Compta (Nominal)	"	460 to 465
New Dharwar Sawginned	"	545 to 550
New Barsee and Nuggar	"	510 to 515
New Veeravul	"	455 to 460
New Khandeish	"	430 to 435
New Poratchee	"	460 to 465
New Accote	"	470 to 475
New Mangalore	"	460 to 465
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,605 to Rs. 1,610.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 7-0 to 7¼ per cwt.		
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	6-14 to 7
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	32 to 33
	"	37 to 38
Niger	"	27 to 28

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 8th *September* 1863.

DURING the past fortnight, our Import and Export market has been characterised by a little animation. A better feeling is perceptible in the market for *Cotton Piece Goods*; dealers have shewed a greater disposition to purchase while holders have only met the demand to a moderate extent, and have become much firmer; advices from the Interior are of an encouraging nature, and orders are reported to have come out for purchases of Grey Goods to a large extent; movements from the Bazar, however, are rather limited, but it is generally expected that there will soon be an active demand at improved rates. *Yarns* are also similarly firmer, and lower numbers are rather dearer. *Metals* are in good request at advanced rates. *Cotton* has become firmer, and advanced in price. *Seeds* are unchanged.

IMPORTS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Grey Goods are firmer at higher quotations. For *Grey Shirtings* 40-in. there has been a good enquiry, especially for the heavier weights which are scarce; 45-in., 50-in. and 54-in. are steadily becoming scarcer and dearer. *Domestics* have improved in enquiry and value. *Twills* are in good demand at steady rates. *T Cloths* up to 6 lbs. have been in better request, and 4 lbs. have advanced a little in value. *Madapolams* have a good enquiry at improved rates. For *Cambrics* the enquiry is firmer at steady rates. *Long Cloths* are scarce and wanted. *Printers* are scarce and much wanted. *Jaconets* in better request at improved rates. *Mulls* are moderately enquired for.

Bleached Goods continue steady in position and value. *Shirtings, Madapolams, Dimities,* and *Figured Shirtings* have a limited enquiry at steady price. *Cambrics* are in moderate request as former rates. *Jacconets* steady in value and demand; also *Mulls, Lappets,* are enquired for. *Dhooties* in demand; value steady. *Books* dull.

Dyed and Printed Goods have attracted very little attention, and prices are unchanged.

Turkey Red Goods have been quiet, but prices are very firm.

Sales reported are:—

(From the 21st ultimo to the 7th instant.)

Grey Shirtings.

						Rs.	a.	p.	
3000	Pieces,	40 in, 30 yds,	6 lbs.		.....	7	11	0	p. pce.
1000	"	40 in, 30 yds,	8	8	ozs.....	9	15	0	
2100	"	40 in, 39 yds,	5	4	.....	6	11	0	
2400	"	40 in, 39 yds,	8	4	.....	9	14	0	
1400	"	40 in, 39 yds,	8	4	.....	9	12	0	
2000	"	40 in, 39 yds,	6		.....	7	10	0	
2700	"	40 in, 38 yds,	8		.....	10	0	0	
1000	"	40 in, 39 yds,	9	8	.....	11	0	0	
1500	"	40 in, 39 yds,	6	8	.....	8	2	6	
1500	"	45 in, 39 yds,	9	(to arrive)		12	8	0	
500	"	45 in, 39 yds,	9	(do.)	.....	12	7	0	
500	"	45 in, 39 yds,	10	(do.)	.....	13	4	0	
750	"	45 in, 39 yds,	8	(do.)	.....	10	4	0	
1000	"	45 in, 39 yds,	8		.....	10	5	6	
1500	"	45 in, 39 yds,	8	8	.....	11	0	0	
500	"	45 in, 39 yds,	9	4	.....	12	9	0	
1350	"	45 in, 39 yds,	8	(to arrive)		10	6	0	
1600	"	45 in, 39 yds,	8		.....	10	3	3	
500	"	45 in, 39 yds,	10	4	.....	13	1	0	
500	"	50 in, 39 yds,	10		.....	13	4	0	
1000	"	54 in, 39 yds,	11		.....	15	8	0	
1000	"	60 in, 39 yds,	12	4	.....	13	9	0	
700	"	45 in, 39 yds,	8	4	.....	10	8	0	

Grey Madapollams.

3000	Pieces,	32 in, 24 yds,	2¼ lbs.	.....	3 11 0
3000	"	33 in, 24 yds,	3	.....	4 0 0

Grey Jaconets.

1000	Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds,	2 lbs.	8 ozs....	3	13	6
300	"	41 in, 24 yds,	3	2	4	11	0

Grey T Cloth.

4000	Pieces,	30 in, 24 yds,	6 lbs.	.....	6	7	0
2500	"	30 in, 24 yds,	4	.....	4	13	0
1500	"	30 in, 24 yds,	6	4 ozs. ...	6	9	0
1250	"	30 in, 24 yds,	4	.....	4	13	0
1000	"	32 in, 24 yds,	6	.....	6	8	0
2250	"	32 in, 24 yds,	6	12	7	0	6
700	"	32 in, 24 yds,	5	4	5	14	0

Grey Domestics.

500	Pieces,	33 in, 73 yds,	17 lbs 8 ozs.	...	19 8 0
260	"	32/34 in, 71 yds,	25	.....	0 15 6 p. lb.
225	"	40 in, 72 yds,	24	25	0 0 p. pce.
456	"	29 in, 82 yds,	21	22	6 0

Grey Printers.

200	Pieces,	25 in, 60 yds,	11 lbs. 8 ozs.	...13	14 0
2500	"	26 in, 30 yds,	4-2 to 4-4	.....	6 0 0

White Shirtings

2500	Pieces,	36 in, 40 yds,	.....	9	14 0

White Jaconets.

4000	Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds,	No. 130 to 135	..	4	8	0 to 5 12
2300	"	40 in, 20 yds,	10 to 16	..	4	6	0 to 6-0
1800	"	40 in, 20 yds,	.....		3	0	0 to 4 6
600	"	34 in, 20 yds,	.....		3	2	0
1000	"	40 in, 20 yds,	.....		4	4	0 to 5-12

Printed Jaconets.

1000	Pieces,	42 in, 20 yds,	.....	6	5	

Turkey Red Mulls.

2600	Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds,	.....	5	7	
1300	"	40 in, 20 yds,	.....	5	9	0
1000	"	40 in, 20 yds,	.....	5	7	0

Turkey Red Prints.

600	Pieces,	24 in, 28 yds,	.....	9	12	6
900	"	24 in, 28 yds,	" 30	9	10	0

YARNS.—The market for *Grey Twist* has remained rather quiet, with limited transactions, but pieces are very firm, and in some instances higher quotations have been obtained. *Dyed Yarns* have been in less demand, but prices are well maintained. Sales reported are:—

Mule Twist.

14	Bales	300 lbs.	No. 20	.....	at As.	15½ per lb.
14	"	300	" 24	.....	"	18½
20	"	300	" 30	.....	"	19 5/16
25	"	300	" 30	.....	"	20
22	"	300	" 40	.....	"	21½
30	"	300	" 40	.....	"	21½
29	"	300	" 40	.....	"	21½
10	"	300	" 40	.....	"	21 13/16
30	"	300	" 40	.....	"	21½
50	"	300	" 40	.....	"	21½
10	"	300	" 40	.....	"	21½
10	"	300	" 60	.....	"	27½
10	"	300	" 60	.....	"	27½
5	"	300	" 70	.....	"	31½
5	"	400	" 80	.....	"	33½
5	"	400	" 90	.....	"	35½
3	"	400	" 100	.....	"	37½

Water Twist.

25	Bales	300 lbs.	No. 20	.....	at As.	16½
30	"	300	" 22	.....	"	19
30	"	300	" 30	.....	"	21½
50	"	300	" 30	.....	"	22½
50	"	300	" 30	.....	"	22½
22	"	300	" 30	.....	"	22½
15	"	300	" 30	.....	"	22½
12	"	300	" 40	.....	"	24½

Orange Twist.

12	Bales	400	No. 30, 50	.....	at Rs. 1-11½

Green Twist.

5	Bales	400 lbs.	No. 40	.....	at Rs. 1-11½

Imperial Red Twist.

5	Bales	400 lbs.	Nos. 40	.....	at Rs. 1-11½

Turkey Red Twist.

20	Bales	300 lbs.	No. 40/50	.....	at Rs. 2-6½

METALS.—For *Copper* the demand is very active, chiefly for *Braziers, Sheathing, American,* and *Nails* at advanced values; other sorts are unchanged. *Iron* is also in active request, and both *British* and *Swedish Bars* have much advanced on account of the firmness of holders. *Steel,* however, remains unchanged. *Lead* has improved a little in enquiry, and higher rates are maintained. *Spelter,* foreign kind, is in better request. *Tin Plates* are unaltered. *Quicksilver* in limited enquiry. *Yellow Metal* has a fair demand. Sales are:—

						Rs.	a.	p.	
400	Cwt.	Copper Braziers	.....			62	0	0	
170	"	Do.	.....			62	0	0	
200	"	Do.	.....			64	4	0	
200	"	Do.	.....			64	6	0	
200	"	Do.	(to arrive)	.....		64	0	0	
400	"	Do.	(do.)	.....		64	12	0	
200	"	Do.	(do.)	.....		65	6	0	
200	"	Do.	(do.)	.....		66	0	0	
300	"	Do.	(do.)	.....		66	0	0	
230	"	Copper Sheathing	.....			62	0	0	p. cdy.
100	"	Do.	(to arrive)	.....		64	4	0	
100	"	Yellow Metal Braziers	.....			46	2	0	
200	"	Do.	.....			46	10	0	
300	"	Do.	.....			45	0	0	
500	"	Do.	.....			46	8	0	
200	"	Do.	(to arrive)	.....		46	8	0	
300	"	Yellow Metal Sheathing	.....			45	0	0	
375	Tons.	Iron Swedish Bar	.....			50	4	0	p. cdy.
275	"	" British Bar	.....			29	6	0	
100	"	Do.	.....			28	8	0	
2000	Bundles.	Iron Sheet	.....			5	4	0	
100	Cwt.	Lead Pig	.....			13	0	0	
1000	"	Do.	.....			12	10	0	
75	Bottles.	Quicksilver	.....			42	7	0	p. mud
100	Cwt.	Spelter	.....			9	4	0	p. cwt.
500	"	Do.	.....			10	8	0	

COALS continue saleable at Rs. 16½, and *Coke* at Rs. 19.

COCHINEAL fetches Rs. 1¾.

SAFFRON is scarce and firm at Rs. 19 to 20.

SEWING THREAD AND UMBRELLAS have a moderate enquiry.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The market has become firmer, and prices have advanced a few rupees per Candy, owing to the encouraging advices received from Liverpool; but transactions, however, are limited, and are chiefly entered into by Native shippers, while the European houses shew little or no inclination to operate at present high rates, considering the present position of American affairs. Supplies are coming in slowly, sales are:—

			Rs. per candies.
250	Candies	Broach	468 (without selection.)
50	"	Do.	489
50	"	Do.	487-4
350	"	Do.	488
200	"	Do.	489-4
400	"	Dhollera	425 to arrive in April and May next.
400	"	Do.	437 (Do.)
200	"	Do.	430 (Do.)
100	"	Do.	430 (Do.)
100	"	Do.	435
700	"	Do.	462 to ar. in Dec. next.
100	"	Do.	463 (Do.)
250	"	Do.	463 (without selection.)
250	"	Do.	481
50	"	Do.	480
50	"	Do.	481
500	"	Do.	484
150	"	Do.	485
125	"	Do.	485-4
100	"	Do.	488
400	"	Do.	488
450	"	Oomrawuttee	461 (without selection).
250	"	Do.	451 (Do.)
50	"	Varawal	440 (Do.)
50	"	Talecut	464-4
125	"	Porebunder	460 to 461
50	"	Hinghunghaut	470 to arrive in Dec.
250	"	Do.	470 Do.

WOOL in active demand at advanced rates; inferior kinds only are obtainable in small lots.

SEEDS.—The market remains without any material alteration. *Linseed* is worth Rs. 7-2, *Rapeseed* Rs. 7-2, and *Gingelly* Rs. 42.

COFFEE.—*Malabar* can be procured at Rs. 11 to 11½; and *Mocha* at Rs. 13.

SALTPETRE.—*Scinde* is worth Rs. 8 and *Mooltan* 11½.

FREIGHTS.

The *Jeddo* (s) with the English mail of the 3rd ult., arrived in harbour immediately after the close of our last report. The news to hand was altogether of a much more favorable nature for Cotton than received for many mails past, and soon after a speculative demand for tonnage sprung up, and some large transactions took place for immediate shipment to Liverpool at £2-10-0 while for October and November shipment at £2-17-6 and £3 several vessels were placed; this in its turn strengthened the position of loading ships and a break in the weather having meantime taken place, an increased enquiry sprung up, and orders were written at £3 to £3-5-0, and *Seed* tonnage advanced to £2-5-0, latterly, however, a quieter feeling has pervaded the market, and as Cotton will not come to market freely until the end of next month, it is doubtful if the advance will be long maintained, much, however, depends upon the news hereafter received from England. *For London.*—Nothing whatever has been done, and the two vessels loading have experienced considerable difficulty in filling up; but with a return to fine weather an improvement is also expected in the demand for this port.

The following is a list of the settlements reported during the past fortnight: *For Liverpool.*—*Aaron Brown,* 1033 tons, Cotton at £3-0-0, Seeds at £2-5-0.• October Loading.—*Hahneman,* 1,328 tons, *Remington,* 999 tons, *Tangier,* 965 tons, same cargoes at £3-0-0; *Baron Renfrew,* 904 tons, Cotton at £2-17-6, Seeds at £2-2-6; *Salsette,* 1,324 tons, Cotton at £2-10-0 to £3 0-0; *Lancastrian,* 1,236 tons, full cargo Cotton at £2-15-0; *Celuta,* 668 tons, Cotton at £2-15-0 to £3-0-0; *Euroclydon,* 1,325 tons, Cotton at £2-10-0 to £2-17-6. For *Calcutta and back.*—*Thomas Seddon,* 1,197 tons, Rs. 30,000 and port charges. *Calcutta to London.*—*Sirocco,* 1,252 tons, cargo Seeds, &c. at £4-0-0; *Birkby,* 700 tons, same cargo at £4-5-0. For *Pondicherry, Madras.*—The *Adelaide,* 432 tons, Oil at £4-0-0, Cotton at £3-10-0. For *Havre.*—The *City of Edinburgh,* 549, tons, cargo of Cotton at £3-5-0. Current quotations are

Liverpool	Cotton	£2 15 0	to £3 5 0	per ton.	
	Seeds	£2 2	4 to £2 5 0	"	
London	Cotton	£2 12	6 to £2 17 6	"	
	Seeds	£2 10	0 to £2 15 0	"	

MONEY MARKET AND EXCHANGE.

MONEY continues abundant, and easily obtainable at one per cent. below the rates of the Bank of Bombay.

Government Securities are at present neglected; the advices from Calcutta and England do not report any improvement in the value of the Securities in those places.

The *Shares* market continues very excited, and transactions are so numerous and so large, that all other business is nearly suspended. During the past fortnight several new Joint Stock Companies have started, some of them extending their field to distant parts of the Coast, and even to the cities of Calcutta and Madras. The Bank of Bombay have determined to double their capital by the issue of new shares at par to those who were shareholders at the end of the year. Shares have now advanced to a premium of Rs. 260.

Exchange on England is without alteration; we quote *Bank Bills* 2s. 0¾d.; *Credits,* 2s. 0¾d.; and *Documents,* 2s. 0¾d.

On Calcutta, the rate is Rs. 99 for 60 days' sight Bills, and Rs. 99½ for sight Bills.

On China, we quote Rs. 230 per 100 dlrs.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
Sept. 7	Garooni (s)	Arpin	Aden 29 Aug.
	Johnstone Castle (s).	Main	Surat 6 Sept.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
Sept. 7	Janet Cowan	McKirdy	Calcutta.
	Pioneer (s)	Wooley	Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Johnstone Castle,* from Surat.—Mr. King; Mr. Naylor; Mr. Jacobs; Mrs. Johnson; and 137 deck.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The Ship *Traveller,* B. Fletcher, bound to Tuticorin obtained her port clearance yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER 1863.

For London.

Wings of the Wind.—1box Old Musical Box, R. King.
City of Glasgow.—51 packages Cotton, 115 cwt. 2 qrs. 24 lbs, C. Mascarenhas and Co.

For Liverpool.

John Linn.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Hurgovundass Pranjeevundass.
Star of Brunswick.—9 bales cotton, 31¼ cwt., Ravagur Coovergur.
Duke of Newcastle.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Pemabhoy Hemabhoy; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Poonsy Velljee.
Gateness.—25 bales Cotton, 75 cwt.; 12 bales Wool, 36 cwt., Shaik Jumalooden; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Juga Ludha.
Gertrude.—27 bales Cotton, 94¼ cwt., Shreeram Salucram: 70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., C. Mascarenhas and Co.; 105 bales Cotton, 367¼ cwt., Sudasow Gopeenath: 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee: 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., J. P. Ominizes; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., B. Nunnooram.
Vetsran.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Ramjee Jeatha; 86½ bales Cotton, 312½ cwt., Govindjee Megjee and Co.
Celuta.—500 bags Linseed, 750 cwt., Vasunjee Munjee.
Barbora.—100 bales Cotton, 359 cwt., Moolchund Hemchund.

For Havre.

City of Edinburgh.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Futtaychund Dewchund; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Ramjee Khatesy; 115 bales Cotton, 402½ cwt., Wootumchund Muncharam.

For Bordeaux.

Zodiaque.—600 bags Black Pepper, 750 cwt., Dossabhoy Cursetjee and Co.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Salsette.*—1 case Cashmere Shawls, 16 pieces, Shaik Jumaloodin; 1 case Cashmere Shawls, 15 pieces, A. Abdool Gunny; 1 case Cashmere Shawls, 13 pieces, P. Ramchunder; 1 case Tiger Skins, Leckie and Co.; 3 cases Cashmere Shawls, 47 pieces, S. Goolam Hosen.

For Suez.

Steamer *Salsette.*—1 bundle Cashmere Shawls, 35 pieces, Hajee Zunel Abadin; 17 bundles Indigo, 33⅓ I. Mds., Mirza Momud Sherajee.

For Penang.

Steamer *Indore.*—2 cases Country Snuff, Trimbuck Rugoonath.

For Honjkong.

Steamer *Indore.*—20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each0 Fazulbhoy Golam Hosen; 9¼ chests M. Opium, 14 lbs. each, Tarachund Sitaram.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

815	City of Carlisle, Pentreath	Peel, Cassel & Co.	July 31
716	Coleroon, Hall	Peel, Cassels & Co.	July 15
1015	Cospatrick, Elmslie	W. Nicol & Co.	
850	Confidence, Heily	W. Nicol & Co.	
1153	East, Boyd.		
927	Edmund Graham, McIntyre.		
810	Gosforth, Shaw	Grey & Co.	July 20
1061	Gilbert Thompson, Cooper.		
1168	Glasgow, Taylor.		June 18
939	Glorians, Valor	Ewart, Latham & Co.	June 14
	H. M. St. Punjaub.		
	H. M. St. Assaye.		
1036	Marian Moore, Monce.		
541	Naval Brigade, Moon	Stewart & Co.	June 10
956	Preston, Meffett	M. N. Bhownuggree.	July 4
824	Queen of the North, Crombie	A. H. Huschke & Co.	July 24
890	Stamboul, Towar	Wallace & Co.	July 30
818	Sarah Sands, Gillies	E. Bates & Co.	May 27
799	Sir Ralph Abercombie, Macdonald.		
1045	Star of India, Morris	W. Nicol & Co.	July 31
1091	St. Hilda, Clark	A. H. Huschke & Co.	July 3
1047	Windsor Castle, Pryce	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Aug. 1

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1133	Admiral Lyons, Thompson.		June 19
1287	Amoor, Lyle, Shaw	W. A. Graham & Co.	June 5
1324	Belgravia, Porter	Lyon Brothers & Co.	July 18
1282	Canova, Hayes	W. Nicol & Co.	July 3
1060	Caribou, Cameron	Lawrence & Co.	July 3
766	Coromandel, Smith.		July 17
590	Ceylon, Latham.		
1059	Charger, Smyth.		June 19
713	Charles Horsfall, Thompson.		
1478	Chiller, Cooper		July 31
680	Clyde, Jourdain	E. Bates & Co.	July 14
760	Dorothy	G. S. King & Co.	
1015	Ellen Bates, Lowrie	E. Bates & Co.	
1094	Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss.		July 18
1342	Fanny Forsyth, Cooper	E. Bates & Co.	
937	Flower of the Forest, Bansley	Coupland & Co.	Aug. 2
1393	Flying Venus, Litton	E. Bates & Co.	June 29
845	Havering, Parker	Stewart & Co.	
1094	Helen Scott, Cunningham	Coupland & Co.	June 14
952	Indian Queen, Jago.		June 30
1198	James Smith, Savoury.		May 30
1792	Japanese, Baird	Lyon Brothers & Co.	June 30
686	Iduna, Sandberg.		July 28
978	Kildare, Hedcock	E. Bates & Co.	July 20
855	Lady Havelock, O'Neil	Stevens Brothers & Co.	May 9
	Lord, Clarkson.		July 17
965	Margaret, Faulkner.		
	Mariata, Brown.		
1745	Merchant Prince	Rennie, Scovell & Co.	June 4
	Montrose	Remington & Co.	Aug. 1
1117	Protector, Clark		Aug. 1
737	Radhagore, Cook	A. H. Huschke & Co.	
264	Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.		
776	Superb, Bonner.		
582	Trenton, Walker.		
1349	Uncan, Greely.		Aug. 2
1131	War Cloud, Logan.		Aug. 1

FROM LONDON VIA PERSIAN GULF.

	Fairy Rock, Robilliard.		July 25
346	Jumna, Phillips.		July 15
1061	Kirkham, Routledge,		

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA PERSIAN GULF.

909	Khimjee Odowjee, Salt	E. Bates & Co.	June 25

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

	Baron Macauley, Cunninghame.		July 3
1005	Beeston Castle, Carney	Rennie, Scovell & Co.	April 9
1046	Childwickbury, Faithful	W. Nicol & Co.	Feb. 21
1343	George A. Holt, Robinson	D. Ruttonjee & Co.	May 22
1957	Lord Palmerston, Halcrow.		April 9
811	Missouri, Calhoun.		April 29
1669	Oriental, Ballard.		April 21
906	Rosalie, Williams	Lyon, Brothers & Co,	

FROM LONDON VIA ZANZIBAR.

	Enfield, Reed.		

FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.

1100	Eldorado, Hayes.		
560	Tallulas, Percival.		June 28

FROM BANGKOK.

890	Prince of Wales, Winckliers.		

FROM CARDIFF.

427	Enterpriso, Hayes.		

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

1055	Englishman, Hardwick.		May 22
960	Falkland, Pender.		
348	Jane Francis, McIntosh.		May 28
1142	Johannisberg, Stillphan.		March 12
533	Neptune, Veary.		
1089	T. E. Lemon, Rainey.		April 19

FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.

750	Martha Bowker, Goodburn.		
538	Shamrock, Gilley.		
704	Statelie, Barker.		July 3

FROM SYDNEY.

1204	Princess of Wales	Grey & Co.	

FROM SUNDERLAND.

1724	Eagle, Cuthbert.		Aug. 1
428	Malvern.		
867	Mogul.		July 3

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

1047	Benumonde.		
1047	Euxine.		

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.

1199	Baden.		July 3
460	Chasley.		
780	Maulius.		

FROM THE CLYDE.

	City of Brussels.		June 4
990	City of Shanghai, Sm'th	Finlay Clark & Co.	July 15
813	City of Delhi, Muir.		

FROM BOSTON VIA KURRACHEE.

820	Moonlight	Farnham & Co.	

FROM ADELAIDE VIA GALLE.

tween the Captain and midshipman Wissel, both having a narrow escape but suffering only slight injuries from splinters. Lieutenant Thurkow and a non-commissioned officer also had a miraculous escape from another ball which entered the ship. The manner in which splinters and bolts flew about the ship, was indescribable.

"Considering that three shells had exploded on board and that 17 balls had entered the ship and caused her much injury, it is astonishing that only 4 men were killed and five wounded.

"The orders of the Commander were carried out with the greatest coolness and the men behaved very well—few of them having ever been under fire before.

"It is impossible to determine the loss of the enemy, but it must be considerable, as they mustered in great force in the batteries and the *Medusa's* grape shot and 8 inch shells told with great effect among them, and must have caused great destruction in the batteries. All her shots which missed the batteries went into the town; whereas, all the enemy's shots which missed the *Medusa* went into the junks beyond her, on the Kiusu side. In the broadest part the Strait is about 1,200 Dutch yards wide; and in the narrowest, about 900 yards wide."

Such is the beginning of a fresh imbroglio of European nations with the Japanese barbarians, and some of our readers will not fail to notice that one of these is the only European nation, which,—through cunning, low-selfishness, and a cringing meanness, stooping to acts unworthy of a civilized people,—has had a complete monopoly of the commercial intercourse with Japan for nearly two hundred years!

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE SANITARY STATE OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

(Continued from the "Bombay Gazette" Sept. 4.)

Hill Stations.

For some years past the conviction has been gaining ground in India that, in order to diminish the high rate of sickness and mortality, it will be necessary to remove a considerable proportion of the troops from low malarious plains and river-banks, and to station them on high table-lands or isolated mountains. It has been assumed that by simply removing the troops from the influence of heat, moisture, and malaria, which conjointly are admitted to sap the constitution, and predispose the men to disease, troops would be kept in a state of efficiency similar to that of colder climates. This proposition has two aspects; 1, as regards health; 2, as regards the military occupation of the country; and we must consider it with reference to both of these, in order to estimate its exact value, and the extent to which it can be carried into effect.

So far as health is concerned, the evidence in the stational reports is, with a trifling exception, decidedly in favour of mountain climates, especially during the earlier years of service; and the evidence of witnesses tends to the same result. Hitherto, however, there has been no experience on any large scale of the sanitary influence of hill climates on healthy troops. For it has been the practice to send to the hills men either absolutely diseased or convalescing from severe diseases, or sickly regiments; and so far as these classes are concerned, hill climates have been found beneficial in certain descriptions of cases only, but in all others either of doubtful efficacy or positively injurious.

We are indebted to Sir Ranald Martin for having brought this subject prominently before us, and also for having directed the attention of the Indian Government to its importance. The *prima facie* evidence derived from the superior healthiness of elevated plains and mountain regions generally, would alone warrant a careful local inquiry into the adaptation of such Indian climates to European constitutions. But, besides this, a large amount of experience has already been obtained in the case of civilians and military officers, who for many years past have been in the habit of resorting to the hills, in order to recover from the exhaustion produced by service on the plains.

Similar evidence is afforded by the Lawrence asylums, one of which, containing 500 children, is at Sunnawur, and the other at Mount Aboo. Children are taken in at four or five years; and during their residence they look like English children, while those in the plains below are "pale, pasty, and wasted."

There is a convent at Darjeeling, with 11 adults and 28 children sent up from the plains; during 13 years there had been no death among the children, while the mortality among the children in Bengal is 84 per 1,000 per annum.

As of all subjects, children are the most susceptible to sanitary defects of any kind, this experience proves that these hill stations are not necessarily unhealthy, and that, if found so for grown men in health, the cause lies elsewhere than in the climate.

It may fairly be taken for granted, that properly selected hill stations, under proper sanitary management, would be of great advantage to the health of the army; and we propose, therefore, to confine our attention chiefly to those points in the selection which have been brought before us in evidence. Indeed Sir Ranald Martin, while strongly advocating the adoption of hill stations, states that the whole subject has been investigated *de novo* in both as regards "the mountain ranges" and "the climates most suited to the occupation of European troops."

The stations which have hitherto been selected as hill sanitaria are of two classes; those on the spurs of the Himalayas, chiefly occupying elevated and narrow mountian crests, and those on the table-lands of southern India. There is another class, of which there are only one or two examples, viz., isolated mountains, such as Mount Aboo and Ramandroog. The least elevated of the Himalaya stations is Subathoo, 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, the highest are Darjeeling and Simla, 8,000 feet above the sea. The southern Indian stations vary from 5,000 to upwards of 7,000 feet in height. Mount Aboo has an elevation of upwards of 4,000 feet, and Ramandroog of 3,400 feet.

The Majority of the stations being on the outer face of the mountain ranges, and at an elevation where the heaviest rains occur, receive the first impact of the monsoon; and the consequence is that they are all wet, and subject to cold fogs. The annual rain-fall in the Himalaya stations varies from 70 inches to 132 inches, as at Darjeeling. The rainfall at Mahableshwer, in Bombay, is actually 240 inches per annum. In the Neilgherry group, which are not exposed to the monsoon, the rain fall is from 50 to 60 inches a year. The mean temperature varies, of course, with the latitude and elevation. In the Himalaya group, the highest mean is from 64° to 78°; in the Neilgherries, from 63° to 70°. The lowest mean in the Himalayas is from 35° to 42°; the lowest in the Neilgherries is from 53° to 60°.

The great objection to the Himalaya group is that already stated, viz., the damp climate and excessive rainfall, the only way of avoiding which would be to select stations at a lower elevation, or more in the heart of the mountains. In this way the force of the moonsoon would be avoided; but, on the other hand, the difficulties of transit, and the long distance to which troops in descending to the plains, pre- [illegible] stations are described as having clouds [illegible] hanging about them, dispersing and re- [illegible] quickly; at one moment in sunshine [illegible] ent warmth; at another, in cloud, with [illegible] chill.

[illegible] of from 6,000 to 8,000 feet is also pre- [illegible] because, although malaria is to a great extent [illegible] height, troops proceeding from the hot [illegible] where the function of perspiration has [illegible], are suddenly exposed to lower tempera- [illegible] amp air; the result of which is that they [illegible] to other diseases, chiefly of the bowels [illegible].

[illegible] of a colder climate are substituted for those of a warmer one. Much has depended on want of care in moving the men; no sufficient attention has been paid to change of clothing, diet, or exercise. The men have been usually left to wander down into the ravines and valleys, filled with jungle, where the sun is intensely hot; and, as we shall presently show, the sanitary condition of the stations has been much neglected.

We have the mortality returns for hill stations for a few years only, and they throw but imperfect light on their influence on health.

The mortality at Murree, 7,000 feet above the level of the sea, was for five years at the rate of 92 in 1,000. It was an invalid depot, and several sick men died there, who had been attacked at other stations. Of 39 deaths in Murree, 12 were by dysentery; of 964 attacks, 644 were by Zymotic diseases.

These elevated regions are not even exempt from epidemics, of which a remarkable illustration occurred at Murree. Sir John Lawrence informs us that he saw cholera raging there "in a magnificient climate, a beautiful site and fine barracks, and there was nobody else sick but the soldiers." Out of 254 men in barracks, 42 were attacked and 31 died, of cholera. Not one officer suffered, a clear proof that the men were exposed to some specially unfavorable condition.

The important military position in front of Simla is occupied by Kussowlie, Subathoo, and Dugshai, at which regiments or detachments have been stationed for some years. The mortality at Kussowlie (440 men, 8 years) was at the rate of 37 in 1,000; at Dugshai (717 men 6 years)36; at Subathoo (209 men, 3 years) 68 in 1,000. The excess of the mortality was chiefly due to dysentery, diarrhœa, apoplexy, hepatitis, fever; and upon subtracting zymotic diseases, the mortality is reduced to the same rate as prevails in the districts of the higher plains in India. In Subathoo the mortality was at the rate of 15, in Dugshai of 28 per 1,000 in 1860.

Nynee Tál near Almorah, 7,609 feet above the sea, is now occupied by a regiment, but supplies no returns. Landour (7,000 feet) is a small invalid and sanitary depôt; the mortality was, for 10 years, after excluding the invalids, at the rate of 61 in 1,000. Of 67 deaths, 17 were by dysentery. Darjeeling, in Sikkim, is the hill station nearest to Calcutta. It was a convalescent depôt; and for 9 years the mortality was at the rate of 39 in 1,000. Of 25 deaths 8 were by dysentery.

It must be borne in mind that all the Himalayan hill stations are of comparatively recent formation, and that the mortality is in every case augmented by the deaths of men who were attacked at other stations. The supply of fruit and vegetables is often defective. The water is sometimes polluted, and the men suffer from descending into the close ravines.

Notwithstanding these objections, merely local, the evidence is in favour of carefully selected positions on ridges or mountain ranges, as being decidedly advantageous to European health, although experience has proved that they are so only within certain limits.

Sir J. Lawrence, while admitting that men would be healthier on hills than on plains, states that there are constitutions which do not benefit by hill residence. And Colonel Greathed states that, though the men look better on the hills, the return show no great difference as regards health; but he admits, at the same time, that the sanitary condition of the stations was very bad.

This last point is one of primary importance, for it is clear that, if hill stations are supplied with bad barracks and hospitals, deficient water supply, no drainage, and if the vicinity is allowed to become a reservoir of filth, troops leaving the plains for the hills will leave behind them malaria, to find in its stead foul air (and perhaps more intensely foul air) from other causes.

The stations being generally on ridges and near ravines, afford great facilities for perpetrating all kinds of nuisance. There is a large native population, over whom very little sanitary inspection is exercised. At Simla, the "conservancy" is described as having been as bad as could be, the ravines full of dead animals, together with the ordure of many thousand natives. There are no public conveniences. The water-supply was scanty, and liable to pollution. The effluvia from the ravines were "as strong as on going into a sewer." A large amount of hill diarrhœa prevailed among the residents, which Surgeon Major Grant attributed mainly to want of sanitary precautions, and neither to the elevations nor to the damp atmosphere. He states that the disease had gradually increased with the increase of population, and that "the authorities seemed to think that, because the climate was cold, the men might be crowded together, and all sanitary arrangements neglected with impunity." The men were crowded together at Kussowlie with fatal results. Colonel Greathed informs us that, when the rains begins, the nuisance produced by the washing down of the filth is intolerable.

The statements given the evidence of a number of officers on this same subject. We learn from them that the barracks at several stations in the Simla group, such as Subathoo and Kussowlie, are bad in structure and plan; that at Mount Aboo the barracks are erected in a malarious gully; that at Nynee Tal, 7,300 feet above the sea, the huts have been built in a narrow defile, where the earth is damp, and a perfect marsh during rains, and where the huts are exposed to violent gusts of wind. The bazaars are filthy and crowded. There are neither drains nor latrines, and "the stench is at times over-powering," causing nuisance in the barracks. At Darjeeling the medical officer reports the sanitary condition of the hospital for convalescents as "bad," and he states that he had been making representations for five years as to a privy under a verandah connected with the hospital, before he could get the nuisance abated, which rendered the ward so offensive that he was obliged to be removed out of it. The drainage is defective, and "the inducements for the sick "to remain dirty are," he thinks, "greater than "those to be clean."

The hill stations on the Neilgherries are not exposed to the same objection as regards climate; the rain-fall is much less, and the air is drier; there are fewer fogs, and altogether this group of stations is perhaps the best yet occupied. But even here the usual fatality followed neglect of very obvious sanitary measures. When the station at Jackatalla, now called Wellington, was first occupied, much disappointment was experienced on account of the high rate of sickness and mortality.

The mortality of the 74th Highlanders, during three years at Jackatalla, was at the rate of 39 per 1,000. Of the 68 deaths in the regiment, 19 deaths were by dysentery, 6 by diarrhœa, 8 by cholera, 6 by apoplexy, 9 by hepatitis. The barrack square "was frequently an intense swamp." In 1860 the mortality of the 60th Rifles, third battalion, was at the rate of 24 in 1,000 at Jackatalla; the mortality of the 66th Foot at Cannanore was 11 in 1,000 during the same year. Cannanore is on the coast, and 20 feet above the sea level.

On enquiry into the causes of sickness, it was discovered that, besides want of attention to drainage, the large body of from 2,000 to 3,000 workmen employed on the buildings had been under no sanitary control, so that the ground for miles about was "one immense privy," and the troops suffered to a great extent from bowel disease in consequence; but since sanitary arrangements were thoroughly carried out, the sickness has been under one per cent. of the strength.

One thing is quite clear, that it will never do to trust simply to elevation above the plains to keep the army in health.

Malaria has been blown up ravines in India far above the fever range, over sites otherwise perfectly healthy; and those who slept within its influence have been attacked with fever and died.

We have shown that epedemic disease originates at hill stations just as it would do at unhealthy stations at home. Hence, in selecting sites on hills, all the precautions necessary for selecting sites on plains are just as necessary. The climate, exposure, subsoils, drainage, water-supply, local diseases, and the relation to distant sources of malaria, require careful examination; and all buildings, whether for European troops or natives, must be subjected to the sanitary conditions as to structure and supervision which are everywhere required.

It is always desirable, as suggested by several witnesses, to test new hill stations by a residence at them of a certain number of Europeans and natives, before they are occupied. The preponderance of evidence is rather in favour of heights of moderate elevation than of those so high as Darjeeling. Sir R. Martin states that the best elevations have yet to be determined, and that probably heights of from 2,000 to 4,000 feet, if otherwise suitable, would be best in practice.

We are of the same opinion, and would suggest that stations of intermediate height should be carefully sought for, and their sanitary relations investigated.

It is objected to stations on narrow mountain ridges that there is not sufficient space for healthy exercise; that the men can scarcely leave the immediate vicinity, and suffer from confinement. The men complain of their forced inaction, and dislike these stations. But this admits of remedy. Sites very defective in this respect should not be chosen, or, if already chosen, it is always possible to find space for gardens by terracing the slopes; and occupation may be given to the men in this way. Abundant means of exercise are indispensable to health on the hills.

The men find the hill stations dull also, it is to be feared, from their being cut off from the debauchery and excitement of the plains. But on the other hand, this isolation from the plains is considered to be a great advantage as regards health, by enabling a more strict police to be exercised, whereby the sources of debauchery are cut off.

We next proceed to consider the extent to which hill stations can be occupied consistently with military and political considerations. There is some diversity of opinion on this point, as there is also on the precise manner in which hill stations should be used. On one point, however, all are agreed, viz., that sickly regiments should not be sent to the hills; for such regiments invariably suffer in health.

As regards disease, the mountains of India are but partially curative.

There is also a general concurrence of opinion that healthy regiments, or parts of regiments, should be stationed on the hills, and that men who are beginning to suffer in health from service on the plains should be sent to the hills. Of this latter class there is a considerable proportion in all regiments. If left in the plains, many of these would become subjects of actual disease; and from the nature of the case they should be sent to the hills for restoration to health. As regards the others, it has been proposed to locate most of the effective force on hill stations, at such a distance from the plains as would enable them, either by roads or railroads, to be thrown on any point where their services might be required.

But it is very soundly objected to this by Col. Durand, that any large proportion of the troops cannot be permanently quartered on the hills without detriment to the military occupation of the country; that to do so would be practically to evacuate the country; that it would be most dangerous not to occupy the great strategical points, upon which the security of the country depends; that there are many posts which must be held, healthy or unhealthy. Several illustrations of these dangers occurred during the mutiny, where important points were lost from deficiency of force before regiments could be brought down from the hills. It is clear that all necessary points in the plains must be held by a sufficient force; and hence, whatever proportion of troops is placed on the hills, must be considered as "a reserve." Both Sir John Lawrence and Sir Charles Trevelyan concur in this, that not more than one-third of the force should be disposed of in this manner. Such a proportion would enable the remaining two-thirds of the force to take their turn on the hills. But here another question presents itself, viz., what are the points in the plains which must be held? This all important element in the question has not yet been settled. It depends upon the military authorities to do so; and as soon as it has been done, we recommend that hill stations conveniently situated for the strategical points should be provided wherever it is possible.

Possibly some of the more unhealthy stations in Lower Bengal could be abandoned without risk to the military occupation of the country, and with great advantage to the health of the army; but, at the same time, it is necessary to bear in mind that the stations in worst repute are in such a bad sanitary condition, that it is not easy to say to what extent the health of the troops might not be improved by suitable works and precautions. It is said of even some of the worst of them that they have never had "fair play" on account of this want of sanitary care.

The hill stations must, of course, be at the shortest possible distance from those on the plains; but the introduction of railroads will facilitate their occupation, and enable more distant stations to be used.

As regards the Madras Presidency, there would be no difficulty in locating the requisite number of troops on the hills. The Neilgherry range is one great hill station, sufficient for nearly every purpose, and which will shortly be connected, more or less, with every station by railway. Other stations have also been proposed at Ramanmullay, Shevaroy, and the Pulney hills. In the Bengal Presidency the spurs of the Himalaya have been chiefly used; but there are many hill districts besides these worthy of careful examination. The chief hill stations in the Bombay Presidency are at Mahableshwur and Mount Aboo. The former from its local position, as already stated, is very wet; but many other more available points might be discovered.

The result of our inquiry into the important subject of hill stations may be given in a very few words, as follows:—

1. To reduce to a minimum the strategic points on the alluvial plains, and to hold in force as few unhealthy stations as possible.

2. To locate a third part of the force required to hold these points on the nearest convenient hill station or elevated plain, including in this third, by preference, men whose constitutions are becoming enfeebled, and recruits on their first arrival; and to give the other two-thirds their turn.

3. Never to trust to simple elevation as a means of protecting health; but, while occupying the best available elevated stations, to place these (for they want it just as much as the stations in the plains), in the very best sanitary condition.

Sanitaria.

Besides the hill stations, there are several places along the sea-coast of India which have been found very useful in restoring health after certain diseases. The most successful of these is Waltair, on the Madras cost, which occupies a range of sand hills close to the sea fully exposed to the sea breeze. Others have been proposed in India, at the Cape, and especially in Western Australia. The object which these places is intended to serve is not the prevention of disease so much as restoration to health after disease.

The Cape of Good Hope has at various times been stongly recommended for this object; but its distance is so great as to render it of doubtful utility, and besides it is alleged that the climate of the Cape is not very suitable for Indian diseases.

Western Australia, though not much nearer, appears to possess many advantages as a locality for a sanitarium.

We have taken evidence on this point from Vice-Admiral Sir James Stirling, K.C.B., late Governor of the Colony; from Staff-Surgeon Rennie, who has been stationed at Fremantle for 6½ years; and from Mr. Roe, Surveyor General.

It appears from the evidence of these gentlemen, that the climate, although possessing a temperature ranging between 45o and 100o Fahr. is dry, fine, healthy, and invigorating. That the mortality rate is low, and that there are no particular local diseases. That water and supplies are abundant and good, and that the most favourable parts of the colony could be reached from Calcutta and Bombay in about 20 days by sailing vessel, and in from 14 to 16 days by steam.

The evidence on the subject is not so conclusive as to enable us to recommend the adoption of Western Australia as a position for a sanitarium; but it is sufficient to justify a recommendation that its claims be further inquired into.

We have seen that hill stations are not curative, and that in fact diseased men had better be removed out of India. The only question is whether a complete sanitary system for the Indian army should include a foreign sanitarium, or whether it would not be better to send diseased men home at once. There is much to be said on both sides, but there is no direct evidence of a decisive character either way. It is highly probable that certain cases of disease would so far recover as to enable the sufferers to resume duty after a short residence out of the country, and for this class of cases Australia would be useful. It is on this ground that we would advise further inquiry.

But for cases in which return to comparitive health would probably not be accompanied by the likelihood of return to efficient service, the best would be to send the sufferers home.

As the veterans of the army advance in years the warm climate of India out of the region of malaria appears to suit them. Bangalore is a striking example

(To be continued.)

LOCAL.

Capt. Woolley, is appointed to the command of the steam-ship *Pioneer*.

The *Tilly* steamer, after having undergone thorough repairs is to be hauled out of dock this day. She is now placed under the command of Captain Taunton.

We learn that the piece of ground between the Bungalow of Ardaseer Furdoonjee, Esq., and that of the Agent of the Gun Carriage, at Colaba, is purchased from Government by Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

We are informed that the greater portion of Butcher's Island, is to be made over-to the British India Steam Navigation Company, on a lease of 99 years, for the purpose of erecting Coal Sheds, Wharves, Godowns, &c., &c.

It having been brought to the notice of the Judges of the Small Cause Court that Bailiff Ezekiel Rahamim had been systematically exacting fees from suitors, for the service of summonses and other processes of the Court, he has been dismissed.

We were indebted to the *Deccan Herald* Extraordinary for our report of the Rifle Meeting at Poona, which appeared in our paper of yesterday. The acknowledgment was omitted by oversight of the Printer.

Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.—The monthly meeting of the above Society will be held in its Library Rooms, on Thursday, the 10th instant, at 4 P. M., when a Ballot will be taken for the election of Edmund Burke, Esq., James Taylor, Esq., Manockjee Sorabjee Ashburner, Esq., and Burjorjee Sorabjee Ashburner, Esq., who have been duly proposed and seconded as Members of the Society, an original communication will be made, "on the Sah, Gupta, and other ancient Dynasties of Kattiawar and Goozerat." By the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Newton.

The following is a list of Passengers proceeding by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Salsette*, Captain H. W. King, to Aden and Suez, this day, at 10 A. M.:—

For Suez.—Mr. G. Teil; Mr. C. Van Motman; Mr. Van Motman; and Dr. Meuleman.

For Marseilles.—Mr. King; Mr. W. Trevor Roper; Mr. F. Dickenson; Colonel Crawley; Mrs. Willoughby Osborne, infant, and a European female servant.

For Alexandria.—Mrs. Abbott; Mr. Vining.

For Southampton.—Mrs. Rowlands; Mr. and Mrs. Baumbach and European female servant; Major Champion, Staff Corps; Mrs. Champion, five children and European female servant; Mr. Macculloch; Colonel Payne, C.B., 72nd Highlanders; Mrs. Reed and two children; Dr. Turnbull, 6th Dragoons; Captain Weirand Quarter Master Wooden, 6th Dragoons; Revd. E. Wynne; Captain Macneil, 72nd Highlanders; Lieutenant Wallace, 6th Dragoons; Cornet Snell, 6th Dragoons; Captain Reushan, 6th Dragoons; Captain Clarke, 72nd Highlanders; Lieutenant Davies, 6th Dragoons; Mr. H. Fry; Mr. W. Webb; Ensign Morant; Captain Miller; Mrs. Turnbull and infant; Mrs. Weir, 63 men, and one woman, 6th Dragoons.

Our Overland Summary is now ready for delivery. The following is a list of its contents:—

List of Passengers.
Latest Intelligence.
Heads of Intelligence.
General Summary of News.
Bombay:—Local.
Miscellaneous News.
Munificence of the Sir Jamsetjee Family.
Hindoo Marriage.
Boarding of a British Ship by a Confederate Privateer.
Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company, (Limited.)
The Laying of the Foundation Stones of Saint Paul's Church.
Female Schools in Connection with the Free Church Mission.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Proceedings of the Legislative Department, Bombay.
Legislative Council of India.
Marine Court of Enquiry.
Sale of Waste Lands in Sind.
Cheap Tramway for Cutcha Road.
News-Letters.
Topics of the Time.
Western India Hotel Company.
Dr. Duff.
The Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris.
Removal of the Seat of Government from Calcutta.
Sir Charles Wood's Indian Bill.
Mr. Westropp's Time-Bargain's Bill.
The Governors General of India.
The Parsis and their Manuscript.
Code of Laws for Aden.
The Civil Service Examination for India.
The Province of Oude.
The Wagering Bill again.
The Gujarathi Press on English Education for native Ladies.
Selections from Vernacular Press.
The Burney Dinapore Scandal.
Three Days at Belgaum.
From Peshawur to Kokan.
Indian Intelligence.
Bengal.
North-West Provinces.
Central Asia.
Madras.
Jyutish.
Sporting.
The Bombay Services.
Appointments and Promotions, Leave, &c. &c., in the Civil, Military, and Naval Departments.
Commercial Gazette.
Report on the Bombay Market.
Bombay Price Current.
Shipping Intelligence.
Vessels in Bombay Harbour.
Arrivals and Departures, with Lists of Passengers.
Births, Marriages & Deaths.

Also the Price Current published at this office.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank on the 5th September 1863.

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	5,225,000
Public Deposits	,,	7,151,860
Other Deposits	,,	24,861,238
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	,,	501,762
Rest	,,	577,417
Rupees...		38,317,277

Assets.

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities ...Rs.		4,913,078
Credit Accounts on do. do. ... ,,		2,123,046
Bills discounted	,,	6,780,633
Dead Stock	,,	489,694
Balances with Branches and Agents ... ,,		7,192,479
Govt. Reserve	,,	3,151,860
Cash and Currency Notes	,,	13,665,587
Rupees...		38,317,277

By order of the Board of Directors,
John H. Ryland,
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

The preceding statement, when compared with that of last week, shows the following results:—

A decrease in public Deposits of	...	395,118
An increase in other Deposits of	...	1,873,376
A decrease in Bank's notes and Bills outstanding of	...	1,556
An increase in the Rest of	...	10,261
An increase in Loans on Deposit of Government Securities of	...	609,219
An increase on Credit accounts on Do. of	...	87,111
A decrease in Bills Discounted of	...	412,653
A decrease in Dead Stock of	...	208
An increase in Balances with Branches and Agents of	...	441,337
A decrease in Government Reserve of	...	395,118
An increase in currency notes of	...	856,859

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 6th September 1863.

Broach.—Rainy S.E.
Bulsar.—Heavy rain.
Goa.—Rainy, light S.W.
Kolapore.—Cloudy, light S.W.
Kurrachee.—Fair; S.W. cool.
Surat.—Cloudy with frequent showers of rain.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—7TH SEPTEMBER 1863.

(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.)

Mr. E. A. Shumary, Manager of Meat Markets.—The following information was laid yesterday, before the Acting Senior Magistrate of Police, by Captain William Alexander Kerr, against Mr. Shumary, charging him with Criminal Breach of Trust.

Captain William Alexander Kerr, on being sworn stated,—I am proprietor of the Nassick Stud and Stock Farm. I had in my employ a person named E. A. Shumary as my Manager of the Market for the sale of my stock in Bombay. About six weeks ago I lent him, the said E. A. Shumary a horse at Nassick, to ride in Bombay on his business, on my account. It was a pure white Arab horse, worth about fifteen hundred rupees. He had no authority whatever to part with that horse. I have received information in consequence of which I verily believe that the said E. A. Shumary has sold the said horse to Mr. Leeke, the Magistrate, for the sum of eight hundred rupees, and that the said E. A. Shumary has absconded from Bombay with the proceeds of the sale of my horse. I therefore charge the said E. A. Shumary with Criminal Breach of Trust, in disposing of the said horse, which was my property; and I pray that a warrant may issue for his apprehension and that he may be dealt with according to law.

Mr. James Peckitt Ruddock stated,—I am a Stud Groom in the employ of Captain W. A. Kerr. I know one E. A. Shumary. He was the Manager of the Meat Market established in Bombay by Captain Kerr. About the 1st of July last, I made over a horse called "Haruth" by desire of Captain Kerr to the said E. A. Shumary to ride in Bombay on his employer's business, and I have seen the said E. A. Shumary riding the said horse in Bombay until within the last fortnight.

Henry Edward Leeke, Esq., deposed,—I am acting Second Magistrate of Police, and I reside at Hope Hall Hotel, Mazagon. I know one E. A. Shumary. He described himself to me sometime ago as Agent of the Nassick Farm. As near as I can recollect, about the 27th of last month, at the Hope Hall Hotel the said E. A. Shumary asked if I should like to buy the horse he was then riding a silver grey horse with a few spots. I had asked him to look out for a horse for me before. I tried the horse the next evening, and agreed to buy him. He was sent to me the following morning. I rode the horse that evening, and on my return after 7 o'clock, I saw the said E. A. Shumary at the Hope Hall Hotel. He then asked me if I would give him a memorandum that he might account for the horse to Captain Kerr. He then came to my bungalow and I gave him one note for five hundred rupees and three notes of one hundred rupees each, of which I have the numbers. The said E. A. Shumary then gave me a receipt for the money, for the horse which he called, and named in the receipt "Arrack." The receipt was dated the 29th August 1863, and signed E. A. Shumary, Agent for Nasick farm.

His Worship ordered that a warrant of apprehension be issued against the said E. A. Shumary.

(Before H. E. Leeke, Esq.)

Gambling.—Canjee Curson and fourteen others, were respectively placed at the bar, at the instance of Mr. Dajee Gungajee, Fort Police Inspector, on a charge of gaming with dice and money, in the common gaming house in the Moodeekhana Street.

Mr. Dajee Gungajee deposed,—That at about twelve o'clock on the night of Saturday last, in consequence of information he received, he went with a warrant in a house in the Modeekhana Street, where he saw all the prisoners sitting in a circle playing with dice and money. He seized all of them with the assistance of Police sepoys. Balajee Gunesh, Police Daffedar No. 15, corroborated the statement of the above witness.

His worship found the prisoners guilty of the offence, and fined five rupees each, and ordered the money found on the ground to be confiscated, and the dice and cards to be destroyed.

Torturing a Horse.—A Mahomedan hack-buggy driver named Aga Mahomed, was brought up, charged with torturing a horse, on the Poydoonee Road on the seventh instant. The prisoner having pleaded guilty to the charge, His Worship fined him two rupees.

Gambling.—Babia Casoo, was charged with gaming with dice and money on the Esplanade Road, on Saturday last. It appeared that on Saturday last at 2 P.M. a police sepoy saw the prisoner and others playing with dice and money. He seized the prisoner, the others escaped. The Magistrate with a caution discharged the prisoner, and ordered that the money found on the ground be put in the poor box, and the dice to be destroyed.

European Vagrancy.—Alexander McDonald, an European aged forty-eight years, was placed at the bar, charged with being drunk, and incapable of taking care of himself, on the Cooperage Road on Sunday last. His Worship on the prisoner pleading guilty to the offence, fined him one rupee.

Cruelty to animals.—Nutha Ramjee, and Essoo Thumajee, were respectively placed at the bar, on a charge of torturing their bullocks, and on the charge being established against them, His Worship fined each of them in the sum of five rupees, and warned them that if a similar charge be preferred against them next time, His Worship would severely punish them.

Suspected of Theft.—Canjee Ramjee, was placed at the bar, on a charge of having in his possession, a piece of lead, the value of one rupee, which may be reasonably suspected to have been stolen from Messrs. Moore & Co., and failing to account satisfactorily how he came by the same. It appeared from the evidence of Abdool Cadur Ismail a P. C. No. 594, that on Sunday last at 11 A.M. at the Custom House Bunder, he saw in the prisoner's hand a piece of lead, which he had tied in his handkerchief. The policeman made enquiries, and found out the real owner. The prisoner urged in his defence that he found the piece at the Bunder.

His Worship convicted the prisoner, and fined him three rupees.

LAW.

Business for disposal this day.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould.)

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

294. Framjee Bomanjee *vs.* Andhiaroo Hormusjee Burjorjee and another.

299 Mooljee Goculdass *vs.* Jamsetjee Cursetjee and others.

302 Dadabhoy Byramjee *vs.* Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla.

306 Madhowjee Dhurrumsey and others *vs.* Dossa Kirpail and another.

(Before the Honorable Mr. Justice Couch.)

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

98 Framjee Dossabhoy and another *vs.* Dossabhoy Dadabhoy and others. (Part heard.)

205 Jeevun Moorarjee *vs.* Tricumdas Morarjee and another.

John Marriott, Deputy Registrar.
Prothonotary's Office, the 7th of September 1863.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Monday, 7th September 1863.

(Before the Honorable Commissioner, Mr. Justice Couch.)

In Re Mahmed Dadoo Meya.

The insolvent, who is a Mahomedan clothier, was opposed by a creditor named Mowjee, a dealer in cloth, on the ground that he had concealed his property and had entered a false payment of Rs. 400 on the face of the schedule. It appeared that the insolvent having made purchases and taken delivery of piece goods to the value of Rs. 200 from the opposing creditor, gave out a report the following day that his shop had been broken open in the night, and that he had been robbed of his goods. The police on making enquiries were satisfied of the falsehood of the report, and the insolvent being pressed by his creditors offered to compromise their claim by paying eight annas in the rupee, by the sale of the goods remaining in his shop to the extent of Rs. 800. The creditors accepted the offer, and accordingly in order to secure the goods put a padlock upon the door of the shop. When they went to the shop the following morning, they found the door open and the goods missing; and the insolvent had absconded to Tanna, whence he did not return until after a fortnight, when he filed this petition. Insolvent on being called upon by the Court for explanation, urged that a robbery had really taken place in his shop, that he had gone to Tanna on account of sickness, and that he did not conceal any of his property; he was, however, unable to prove, either by books or by witnesses, the alleged payment of Rs. 400 to one Rustomjee Parsee and Hajee Ibram.

The Hon'ble Commissioner said he believed that the insolvent's statement about the robbery was untrue, and that it was got up by him for the purpose of enabling him to make away with his property and to conceal it from his creditors. Nor did His Lordship believe upon the insolvent's own statement, that he had paid Rs. 400 to Rustomjee and Hajee Ibram. His Lordship believed that the insolvent had endeavoured to cheat his creditors; and, therefore, his petition should be adjourned for twelve months without protection. If the insolvent produces his property, and satisfies his creditors, he would get his discharge earlier.—*Adjourned for 12 months without protection.*

In Re Gocul Mohunjee and two others.

Mr. Scoble, on behalf of an opposing creditor, asked the petition to be dismissed on the grounds, that the insolvents had not produced their books, that they had concealed their property, and that they had vexatiously defended an action in the High Court. The learned counsel called the Court's attention to several items in the schedule which required amendment, and examined witnesses to establish the grounds of opposition, one of the insolvents was also examined to explain the objections. After a lengthy enquiry, the Hon'ble Commissioner was of opinion that that no case had been made out for dismissing the petition. That the insolvents were not shewn to have been guilty of vexatious defence within the meaning of the penal Section. A prosecution for forgery arising out of the trial of the action and cross-action before Sir J. Arnould, had been commenced against the insolvents; and His Lordship would, under the circumstances, adjourn the hearing for three months. Meanwhile insolvents to make all the proper amendments in the schedule and the special balance sheet.

The ordinary business having also been disposed of, the Court rose at 5 P.M.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—*7th Sept.*

(Before J. F. Hore, Esq.)

Acharjee Canjee vs. Heerjee, Pudumsey and Veerjee Canjee.

Mr. Nesserwanjee for plaintiff. Mr. Hormusjee for Defendant.

The plaintiff sued the defendants who are his brothers for Rs. 200, being the amount of allowance at the rate of Rs. 100 per year as agreed to be paid to him as per agreement dated 28th April 1860.

Plaintiff said, the three defendants are my brothers, I am the eldest, they passed this document now produced by me by which they agree to pay me Rs. 100 per year, for my share of a house left to us by our uncle. I passed a counter agreement to my brothers, wherein I relinquished my share. I received Rs. 100 for the first year. I have not received any of the profits from the business or house since, and they are now in the enjoyment of all. My uncle died without a will, the successors have been ascertained, the four brothers are the successors, our uncle left a son, and was in business with us, Rs. 5000 was made in the business, this was given to his son when he (the father) died, the funeral expenses were also paid by us and the son lived with us. He gave up all claim to the property, he gave up the claim in writing. Veerjee Canjee admitted that Rs. 200 was due by himself and defendants to plaintiff according to agreement. The dispute was that the two other defendants wished him to pay Rs. 60 and they each Rs. 17 in each 100 Rs., he would not agree to do so. He had paid the 100 Rupees which his brother the plaintiff acknowledged receiving in the presence of and with the sanction of his two brothers the co-defendants.

Pudumsey denied that the Rs. 100 paid to plaintiff was paid by their sanction. Acharjee said he was willing to give up his share for Rs. 100 per year, we asked him to transfer it to us, and he should have the money. We signed the agreement produced first, he agreed to sign a transfer, but he did not, it was upon this condition we agreed to pay him the yearly amount, I signed an agreement to that effect.

Heerjee Canjee, corroborated the last witnesses testimony. Somechund Jeets, testified to having written out the agreement for defendants.

His Honor said, the agreement is admitted to be signed by all the defendants. One of the defendants insinuate that fraud was intended, in the plaintiff not signing a transfer of his share. I have no evidence to show that fraud was intended, plaintiff upon receiving the Rs. 100, went to Kutch his native place, and only came back to Bombay upon the defendants failing to remit the further sums agreed upon, the document was perhaps informal, but it was the duty of the court to carry out the intention implied, such as could be discovered. A release had been signed by plaintiff for Rs. 100 per year, with one or two other minor points not in question, it appears upon the document it was the intention of the defendants to pay. The first year was paid by Veerjee, it is immaterial whether by consent of the others or not, the defence set up that no consideration was received, failed, as the relinquishing of property by plaintiff was the consideration, deeds and contracts of the people of India should be liberally

"fine looking fellows, jolly, sleek, and healthy." They came in parties of one or two hundred to make friends with the white men, to beg for beads and necklaces and, greatest delight of all, to watch, and if possible obtain a few of, such cardboard figures, with strings for setting the legs and arms in motion, as are sold in the London streets.

Better country and finer people, however were found in the course of the northward journey, resumed on the 17th of December. Yet, if ever the progress of colonization drives white men so far from the coast, this central district seems hardly a safe place of residence. In the wet season the rains pour down with so much violence that the country is overflowed and temporary seas are formed; and in time of drought every living thing is in danger of being shrivelled up with the heat. Hence Eyre, travelling in winter, saw a vast expense of water, some four hundred miles long, which he called Lake Torrens; and Sturt, following him in the summer time, saw nothing but a great desert. McKinlay, during part of his journey, was fortunate enough to cross districts in an intermediate state, sufficient moisture being left in the ground for a short and vigorous vegetation. In one instance his camp was in danger from a sudden flood. "It has been raining the whole night," we are told in the journal, under date the 28th of February, "as hard it could pour down. The water last night rose nearly three feet, and is rising fast now. Our camp itself will shortly be under water, as it is the water is all round us, our camp being the only high piece of ground about." Next day they were on the move, wading through water, sometimes up to their necks, and hastening to a bit of high land where they could be safe for a time. "We are now in the midst of a vast sea, the shallowest part of which I should say could not be less than five feet. We are all shivering and shaking, and teeth fairly chattering with the intense cold, on a sand-hill, where there is plenty of water and fine feed for the animals."

These troubles were overcome by patience and a stout heart; but others came apace. On the 2nd of April it is written, "To-day is a memorable day, the last we shall have any bread. The flour is all gone except two bags, which are to be kept for the sick, and to have a jolly big feed when we reach the salt water. It will seem odd to have nothing but meat and water to live on for the next three months, perhaps." Then the meat was almost lost. The man in charge of the sheep, having to drive them over the least muddy parts and so to pick his steps, got out of sight for three days, and the others ran a near chance, not only of losing a brave comrade, but of themselves being starved. Other dangers followed. The party arrived within four or five miles of the sea by the 15th of May; but before them were mangrove swamps and swampy flats which proved impassable. One horse and three sheep were lost in the attempt, before it was resolved that they should get home by way of Port Denison, in Edgcumbe Bay, the nearest English settlement, and somefive or six hundred miles to the east. This point was reached on the 2nd of August, after ten weeks of weary walking, the last camel having been killed for food two days before. The rest of the journey was easy, the abodes of white men being within reach, and fresh stores of every description being attainable. They were at Adelaide again just about a year after the time of their starting, meeting on the way "with little other impediment than the repeated congratulations and fêtes awarded them by the colonists."

Many more journeys like those of McKinlay and Burke, Stuart and Landsborough must be made before the state of things in the interior of Australia can be even approximately understood. The eastern half of the inland continent has been traversed four or five times, but the western half is still quite new ground for the adventurous traveller, and the lessons of past expeditions is not that the work is particularly dangerous, but that much care and forethought are needed for its thorough accomplishment. We are assured, indeed, by men whose impression is worth heeding that the untrodden paths are much more penetrable and habitable than those already explored, "which is from recent experience that these latter are much better than they were supposed to be. The districts at present most uninviting may doubtless be very much improved by proper drainage and improvement of the soil. But many generations must elapse before there is need for their appropriation. Millions of square miles of rich land are waiting to be put to use. "Some Government or other, I don't care which," says Mr. Davis, in his rollicking genial way, of his friend Mr. McKinlay, "ought at all events, to give him a tidy slice of all the plum-pudding (stone, &c. &c.) that he has gone over; or, what would perhaps be a more graceful way of doing it, let him select a tract of land for himself, not forgetting the 'heirs for ever,' and if they like to give us each a slip we won't say nay." The suggestion is worth attention; it was by a similar generosity that the colonization of America was begun and rapidly carried on.

ANCIENT CEREMONY OF PALM SUNDAY.—The English substitute for the Oriental palm sometimes consisted of branches torn from the churchyard yew; but more usually they were the little green twigs of the willow, which at that season are full of sap and covered with golden catkins; they were probably chosen, not because they were supposed to be like the real palm, but because they were at that season of the year the things most full of life and blossom. These ceremonies and many imaginative pains having been blessed by the priest, were delivered to the congregation, who bore them in procession out of the church and about the churchyard, chanting psalms. They made the first "station" at the east side of the churchyard; the second station was at the churchyard cross. They sang psalms and scattered boughs and flowers about it; and after the "Passion" had been recited in the mass, they adorned the cross itself with boughs and flowers. The third station was made at the west or south door of the church; and the fourth and last in the church before the rood, from which it and the veil, which had concealed it during Lent, was now removed. Finally they entered into the chancel and offered their psalms—the token of Christ's victory, and of ours through Him—as their offering gifts at the altar. The ceremony must have made a great impression on the mind of the people; for to this day the rustics nearly all over England know the blooming sallow rods by the name of "palms," and remember that the Sunday before Easter is Palm Sunday.—*Churchman's Family Magazine.*

EFFECTS OF VIBRATION ON WROUGHT IRON.—We are inclined to offer a fresh explanation of the deterioration of iron under vibration, and of the partial restoration of its tensile strength by annealing. Each bundle of fibres in a bar of wrought iron consists of a number of very small crystals. We might compare a piece of good wrought iron, properly forged or rolled, to an assemblage of strings, each string being composed of a thread of small crystals. An exaggerated picture could be afforded of this by imagining a bundle of glass threads. If the iron has been burnt in the manufacture, instead of these threads being continuous, they are broken in different parts of their length. The same effect is produced after a long continued jar; there is a solution of continuity in the fibres—they are shaken apart, and the fibres of the iron threads are broken up into shorter pieces. Deflection will produce a similar effect. Frost or a sudden chill will contract the fibres; and they will be pulled asunder. On the application of a low red-heat—the process of annealing—the ends of the crystal threads again come into contact through the resulting expansion. The expansion of the whole mass favours the ultimate co-herence of the fibres; and on contracting, the wrought iron returns to its pristine state—that of a bundle of crystal fibres. Thus, under long-continued vibration—before it reaches its *coup de grace*—it is already partly broken; its intimate structure inaccessible to the eye or to atmospheric influences, is already partially in fragments. The application of a *gradual* strain to iron thus deteriorated and brittle would have the effect of drawing out the fibres that were still entire, leaving undisturbed the parts that had already given way in the interior. According to this it will be evident that the face of the facture—at a right angle to the axis—of a bar of iron injured by vibration would show no signs of injury; but if it were possible to examine the structure in a like manner parallel to the axis of the bar, it would, perhaps, be seen that the fibres was broken up into pieces of different lengths.—*Mechanic's Magazine.*

PIG-LOVE FOR A KITTEN.—A New York paper mentions:—"One of those singular cases of attachment, which we occasionally hear of between animals of the most dissimilar natures, exists between a pig belonging to Mr John Grover of this city and a half grown cat. Shortly after purchasing the pig, and placing him in his sty, quarters, which, less than two weeks old, accidentally fell into the porker's premises. The pig, intead of eating the puny intruder, as most of his relatives would have done, seemed pleased with her company, and showed her every attention consistent with his hoggish nature. How she was sustained during either the first few weeks, when she needed a mother's care, no one knows; but kitty soon made herself as home, and was always to be found stretched upon the pig's back, or more often, in what appears to be her favourite place, on the top of his head, between his ears, when he lies down to rest. He rises with great care, so as not to disturb her; when he walks about she sits quite at her ease upon his back, and when he takes his food she walks slowly down to the tub and eats with him—sharing, as it would appear, his bed and board." He seems to take pleasure in caressing her with his snout, and when she gets in the way gently removes her with the same hoggish tenderness. He appears to watch over her with a jealous care, attacking any one who may enter the sty to molest her. The case is as well authenticated as it is remarkable."

A NEW MISDEMEANOUR.—Application has been made to Earl Granville and to the Board of Trade to obtain the immediate passage of a measure of a very simple description, but of great public commercial importance. British and foreign manufacturers have been encouraged, under Government auspices and through our diplomatic and consular agents abroad, to exhibit at the Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862, in the hope of obtaining the prize medals and honourable mentions which were the sole advantages that could be offered them for the trouble and expense they incurred. In several instances unscrupulous manufacturers who obtained no prize medal or honourable mention, have placed on their trade circulars, or on the articles in which they deal, representations of the medals and false statements that honourable mention has been made of them. In a recent case it was decided by the Court of Chancery that there is no power to restrain this dishonesty, as no private individual right is infringed by it, and no one of the real medal-holders could show that a fraud was committed personally on himself. To meet the evil it is consequently proposed to pass a short Act to declare that the false assumption of the medal or of honourable mention shall be a misdemeanour, punishable by a small fine only for a first offence, without proof of intent to defraud (the necessity for which would make the measure practically inoperative), and to place the unauthorized imitation of the signature of another manufacturer on the same footing. The bill is promoted by a committee of medal-holders, and supported by the Mercantile Law Amendment Society, and it is to be hoped, for the credit of the country and the safety of all trading interests, that it may be possible to pass it during the present session.—*Times.*

Business Announcements.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.

LIBSCOMBE'S FILTERS of sorts.

Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qr. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qr., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon size.
TREACHER & Co.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

FLOWER SEEDS.

IN packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. RECEIVED MONTHLY OVERLAND by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Medical Hall, Byculla and the Fort.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties RECEIVED MONTHLY OVERLAND by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., the Medical Hall, Byculla and the Fort.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favorably, having recently extended this branch, and, to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

A. ALLAN, 17, APOLLO STREET,

BEGS respectfully to intimate that he has just received the latest BOOK OF FASHIONS, direct from Paris.

Also an assortment of the best FRENCH and ENGLISH Superfine Broad Cloths and Venetians of fine thin textures, and for Full Dress or light Morning Coats there is nothing more suitable for the climate in Bombay.

Black and Fancy Doeskins especially for Wedding outfits.
A choice variety of Silk mixed Woollen Cloths.
Mixed Lama Cloths, and French Merino Cloths.
A variety of Fancy Angolas and Heather mixed Tweeds.
Black and White Hoira Antique and Fancy Vestings.
English-made Shirts, Collars, Neckties, and Hosiery.
Helmets, low crowned, Sun Topies, and Scotch Caps.
Fine Blue Serge suits for Monsoon wear, Rs. 32.
MINERALIZED MUSLIN WATERPROOF COATS, LEGGINGS, AND SOU'-WESTERS, Rs. 30.
VENTILATED WATERPROOF or SUNPROOF CAPS, Rs. 5.
Japaned Oiled Silk Cloth for Carriage and Cap Covers.
TERMS—CASH.
Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

JACOB AND COMPANY.

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Clothe.
Linen, Blues, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Dresses.
Black and colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, latest fitted.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Memegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Out stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

LONDON HOUSE.
FRESH ARRIVAL.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.
T. B. & Co., have received per Mr. A. C. Thornhill last Mail the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Solataires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Keys, Guard and Watch Chains, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings.
Hall-marked Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Albert and Neck Chains.
Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

WATCHES.

Best made Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill, Brothers, London, warranted for two years.
Ladies' Gold Watches set with diamonds.
Do. Do. Open faced.
Silver Hunting and Open faced English and good Geneva Watches.
Do. Railway Time Keepers.
Ladies' Companions in mother of pearl.
Ivory Pencil Cases with knives attached, Purses, Ladies Combs for Balls, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, papier machie goods in great variety.
American Flycatchers.
Models of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 300. Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells, selected by Mr. A. C. Thornhill when in Geneva.

FREEMASONRY.

K. Templer Suits.	Royal Arch do.
Royal Arch do.	Master Masons do.
Master Mason do.	Collars for Office-Bearers.
K. Templer Jewels.	Collars and Sashes for Balls.

Ribbon from ½ inch to 2½ inches for Jewels, Skins, Rosette, &c. &c.

Terms—Cash.

Orders from Out-stations strictly attended to, if accompanied with draft, or reference for payment in Bombay.
N.B.—Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes carefully repaired by European Watch-makers.
Bombay, Established, 1851.

JUST LANDED ex *Bolden Lawn*.

Single Perambulators with Apron			Rs. 28
Do.	Do.	best	" 35
Do.	Do.	Imitation Cane Sides	" 36
Do.	Do.	Carpet lined	" 40
Do.	Do.	with Hood, best	" 60
Double Perambulators, with Apron			" 32
Do.	Do.	Do.	" 35
Do.	Do.	best	" 38
Do.	Do.	Imitation Cane Sides	" 40
Do.	Do.	With Hood, best	" 65
Do.	Do.	best Imitation Cane Sides.	" 54

CLOCKS.

American 1 day Clocks		Rs. 8
Do. 8	Do.	" 15
Do. 1	Tudor Clocks with Alarm	" 14
Do. 3	Do. do.	" 20

Gentlemen's Tool Chests from Rs. 16 to 44 each.
Hook Hazel Sticks, Peel'd Oaks, White Thorns with Box-wood Hook, Malacca Sticks, Partridge Sticks, &c., Child's Trap Bat and Ball, Foot Balls, Painted Balls, &c. &c.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FRESH STORES.—DUKE & SON'S CRICKETING MATERIALS—

Best Treble Balls	Rs. 5 0
Do. Double do.	3 12
Do. Youth's do.	3 0
Do. do.	1 8
Do. All Cane, Spring Handle Bats	1 0
Do. Malacca, do. do.	8 0
Do. Men's Mate No. 1	5 0
Do. Boys' Bats, various prices.	
Do. Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled	6 8
Do. Boys' do. various prices.	

MAGNETIC MACHINES, Rs. 25 to 70 each.

CHUBBS' PATENT LOCKS.

TILL OR DRAWERS size 2½ and 2¾ in., each..... Rs. 10 0

CUPBOARD.

STRAIGHT; *To screw on Flat.*	CUT; *To let in Flush.*	3,3¼ & 4, ins. ea... 10 0
BOOK-CASE CHEST, 2½, 3 and 3¼ in., each.....		Rs. 11 to 12 8
PAD LOCKS, 2½, 3 and 3¼ in., each.....		" 14 to 17 8
SAFE with Patent Locks.....		Rs. 175 0

CHUBBS' JAPANNED BOXES.

Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and Two Keys.

CASH BOXES.

Toilet	— 9 long,	3¼ wide,	2¾ deep	.....	each...	Rs.	18 0
No. 00	— 7 "	4¾ "	3 "	.....	"	.....	20 0
No. 1	— 9 "	5¾ "	3¾ "	.....	"	.....	21 0
No. 2	— 9 "	6 "	3¾ "	.....	"	.....	23 0
No. 3	—10¾ "	6 "	4 "	.....	"	.....	25 0
No. 4	—12 "	7 "	5 "	.....	"	.....	28 0
No. 5	—13 "	8 "	5¾ "	.....	"	.....	32 0

PAPER BOXES.

No. 1	—14½ long,	9 wide,	5¾ deep	.....	each...	Rs.	25 0
No. 2	—15½ "	9½ "	6½ "	.....	"	.....	28 0
No. 3	—17½ "	10¾ "	7½ "	.....	"	.....	33 0
No. 4	—19 "	12½ "	7½ "	.....	"	.....	39 0

DEED BOXES.

No. 1	—13½ long,	9¼ wide,	8¾ deep	.....	each...	Rs.	23 0
No. 3	—16½ "	12½ "	11 "	.....	"	.....	30 0
No. 6	—23½ "	16½ "	16½ "	.....	"	.....	45 0

FLAT DEED BOXES.

No. 3	—16½ long,	12½ wide,	6 deep	.....	each...	Rs.	32 0

MOROCCO DESPATCH BOXES.
JAPANNED PALANQUIN BOXES.
RUSSIA WRITING DESKS, fitted.
COMMERCIAL, LETTER and NOTE PAPERS.

Per Overland Mail.

The usual stock of HAMS, CHEESES, and BACON, OX TONGUES, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS of all kinds.
BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER.
PIANOFORTES.—The best going, and the lowest prices.
MUSICAL BOXES with and without Drums and Bells.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for Military Bands.
MESS STORES of all kinds.
WINES of very superior quality.
Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Banks.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

Incorporated, with unlimited liability, under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XLV. of 1857.

CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BANK is opened for the transaction of Local Banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bill's and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted, for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Subject to one month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	three	do.	4	do.	do.
Do.	six	do.	5	do.	do.
Do.	twelve	do:	6	do.	do.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.
On Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to accounts.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission charged.
Bombay, 17th August 1863. J. GORDON, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight			2s.	per Rupee.
"	4	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. "
"	3	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. "
"	2	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. "
"	1	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. "
"	On demand		...	1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland	do.		...	1s. 11¾d. "
On Ireland	do.		...	

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight... 1s. 11d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.
Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postage, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 6 months..... 3 "
Do. do. 3 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.
R. D. PEEBLES, Bombay, 17th June 1863. Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight			2s.	0d. per Rupee.	
Do.	at 4	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	on Demand		...	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills when without charge.
On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Bombay, 18th June 1863. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.
The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight			2s.	0d.
"	4	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d.
"	3	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d.
"	2	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d.
"	1	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d.
"	On demand		.....	1s. 11¾d.
Circular Notes			.....	1s. 11d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.
Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.
Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.
To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transfer the first Days Exchange Letter, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.
All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (*Limited*,) or order, and the latter enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.
NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.
Drafts for Interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for the safe custody.
Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.
A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.
RICHARD BARNES, Manager.
Bombay 1st September 1863.

RED BOOT MART, LONDON AND PARIS BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, Hummum Street, established 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots and Shoes.

Elastic Enamel Leather Boots.
Do. Patent do. do.
Do. French Calf do. do.
Do. Emperor's Kid Boot.
Do. do. French Calf with spur boxes.
French Calf Lace Shoes.

N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, other wise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.
R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.
To ensure a quick sale, less ten per cent., for immediate payment.
TERMS—CASH.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 17th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,163 (£357,606.)

Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY

Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight			2s.	0d. per Rupee
3	Do.	Do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. "
	On Demand		.....	1s. 11¾d. "
On France 6 months' sight			frs. 2-56 cts.	"
3	Do.	Do.	.....	2-53 " "
	On Demand		.....	2-50 " "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
T. R. E. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 24th August 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.

RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq. (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.
The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight			2s.	0d. per Rup.
"	"	"	4 do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
"	"	"	3 do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
"	"	"	2 do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
"	"	"	1 do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland			} On demand	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland				

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable *on demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank is prepared to negotiate Drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' not